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Choice Boetry.

CHANGOMBIAGO.

GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION.

BY B. CLAY PRECES.

It came to us through darkness, It came to us through blood; It shone out like the "Promise Of God" spon the flood. A beacon-it has served as With true, unerring flame,

And east a blaze of glory Unon our nation's name

God save our noble Union! Those souls of priceless wor.h

The poblest types of manhood That ever walked the earth. Twas bought with fearful struggler

Br sacrifice sublime. And stands a proud mement For all the coming time! Ged save our nuble Union!

Our land a waste of nature. Its wealth of lakes and rivers Unlocked by keys of trade;

Then sun-like rose the Union-A terror to our foes-And lo! this "waste of nature" New "blossoms as the rose!"

God save our neble Union! Where earth lay hid for ages In deep primeval gloom,

Behold a boundless garden-With iron hands of railroads.

Electric tongues of wire, And energies within us, Which time shall never tien!

God save our noble Union! Are signs of coming storms; And dark, unboly passions Cofold their hideons forms

The bravest hearts among us While sounds of horrid discord Are grating on our oor!

The hallowed flag that here no Fe proudly through the wars, fe there a hand would sever Its sisterhood of stars! Great God! can we so blindly Cast all Thy gifts away?

Miscellancous.

One heart that will not pray-

"God save our noble Union!"

Crittenden's Compromise.

Mr. Crittenden explained a resolution be intended to offer. It would practi-eally re establish the Missouri Compro-where it is permitted. mise; declares Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States; provides
for the faithful performance of the fugi
tive slave law, &c. He said we were in
troublous times, which required concilitroublous times, which required concilitheir efficiency. All laws in conflict with tion and sacrifice by every lover of the their efficiency. All laws in conflict with Union; calm reflection was necessary .- the fugitive slave law, it shall not be If this mighty experiment be overthrown, it will be the greatest shock ever received their repeal. by civilization-worse than the French revolution. Suppose the Southern States altered as to make the fee of the Com- true, though in view of his course through fair division, would the North refuse ?- or against the claimant; and the clause tion of the report would afford no reason Would it not give them all they now have? Is it then mere party spirit that rant to summon a possee comitatus, to becility, or more deliberate treachery, By establishing the line he proposed, noth what would they gain by refusal ?ing but all the fatal consequences of Dis-

In view of these mighty consequences and great events, is it not better to settle it on the Missouri Compromise line?—

The people were satisfied with that for thirty years, and would be satisfied with Carolina and Georgia were a with scarce an equal in the records of hu-In view of these mighty consequence and great events, is it not better to settle thirty years, and would be satisfied with South Carolina and Georgia were a it again. It was his settled conviction their old tricks : that unless something is done, we would "One would think that South Carolithan six months. Is not this the cheap- from the dominion of England, in the his Administration cannot be disguised est price to pay for union? Some peo- Revolution—instead of being rescued by something was done, and be feared it olina and Georgia was only 184,000 in and a sworn servant, goes home to pro-State as yet exists in the Union. He and Delaware sent more soldiers into the plotted in private, leaving in ruin and thought the North ought to be satisfied, the South has only one third the Terriboth of the lend talking States, and out tory. When we come to make a peacerifice of party to save the Union -s Un Georgia was weak, because of the disington said Providence helped them. Is and nearly one-half of the inhabitants of this great work to be dashed in pieces? South Carolina were rank tories; and The present trouble was the result of a besides, there was another enemy within long controversy, and we have now come to a place where the preservation of the country demands the sacrifice of party.

The highest duty of the Senate is to

record our actions. When we saw the discord and danger we showed a bitter United States." party spirit, and a great country was ruworld the great Republic has fallen, and addition that, carrying out her Federal our names go down with a stigme upon spirit, she voted in 1860 for John C. them. He wished to God it was in his Breckinridge, who, like Aaron Burr, was power to save the Union by giving up his a disunionist. ery one in the South bent on revolution. He did not believe in such medness.— Kuntucky will be satisfied with his rem-

arisen between the Northern and South- despotism to send Federal troops for srn States as to the rights of the com- their protection.

mon Territory of the United States, and it is eminently desirous and proper that the dissensions be settled by Constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace; Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by us,

Resolved, That by the Senate and House of Representatives the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as part of the Constitution and parts of acts of the General Assemwhen ratified by the conventions of threefourths of the States.

1st. In all the territory now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 deg. tween South Carolina and other States, 30 min. slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the territory south of that line, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be in- have done to day has extinguished the terfered with by Congress, but shall be authority of every man in South Caroliprotected as property by all departments na deriving his authority from the Genof the Territorial Government during its eral Government. I am in favor of this continuance. All the territory north or body making such provisional arrange south of said line, within such bounds- ments as may be necessary in the interval ries as Congress may prescribe, when it which exists between this moment and contains a population necessary for a the time the Legislatere may act. I am member of Congress, with a republic n not, however, to be implicated in the idea form of government, shall be admitted that there is no lawful authority within into the Union on an equality with the the limits of the State except the Geneoriginal States, with or without slavery, ral Government. as the Constitution of the State shall pre-

2d. Congress shall have no power to ground. abolish slavery in the States permitting

Congress shall have no power to sary to avoid the inconvenience to the peoabolish slavery in the District of Colum- ple, and we must make temporary arbia while it remains in Virginia or Mary- rangements to carry on the government. land, or either; nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or members of Congress whose duties require them to live in the District say what laws of the United States shall of Columbia, bringing their slaves there and holding them as such.

4th, Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from vent confusion, anarchy and derangement one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

5 h. Congress shall have power by law fusion will arise. to pay any owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive in all cases where the Marshal is prevented from dischargter arrest. In all such cases the owner lamities. shall have power to sue the county in sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner

6th. No future amendment or amend

The last resolution declares that the deemed improper for Congress to ask derived from responsible sources at Wash-their repeal.

The fagitive slave law ought to be so come and ask to go out, and ask for a missioner equal, whether he decided for the last six eventful weeks, the confirmaauthorizing the person holding the warprevents giving them all they would get ? be so as to restrict him to cases where vi- was never seen. At every step he has olence or rescue is attempted.

The laws for the suppression of the ly executed.

be a separated and divided people in less na had redeemed all the rest of the States stood there, Diunion would follow unless The whole free population of South Carwould swallow old Kentucky-as true a 1779, perhaps hardly 140,000 in 1776, fering, do we measure carefully and regulars killed in battle than both out of count every cent? It is a glorious sac- theirs. Neither had a man to spare. for which has cost much sacrifice. Wash- persed condition of her small population,

The Lighest duty of the Senate is to preserve the Constitution and the Government, and hand it down to posterity.

We are in a position where history will in a having voted six-and thirty times

Every word of the foregoing is appli and to the amazement of all the cable to South Carolina to-day, with the

LAST YEAR AND THIS .- The Louisville Journal says: Last year, when the Uni- be insane. - New York Tribune. He could speak for his own State. Old ted States marines captured John Brown and his fellow traitors, who had seized edy, and stand by the Union and die by the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, there were no objections raised to the employment of Federal troops. Now the honor of the flag, and said he hoped that such would be the case. He then of is in possession of private citizens, and South?

Virginia Act, which is represented as perfect. It guarantees the right of trial by jury where the question of Freedom is concerned. Would that satisfy the South? Fort Moultrie is threatened with attack, Whereas, alarming dissensions have it is urged that it would be tyranny and

LIBERTY AND UNION.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

O, tonderly the haughty day Fills his blue um with fire One more is to the mighty beaven

Mr. Ingolls reported the following or-

We, the people of South Carolina, in

in the Convention of the 23d of May

1788, whereby the Constitution of the

bly of the State, ratifying amendments

to the said constitution, are hereby re-

pealed, and the maion now subsisting be-

under the name of the United States of

In the debate on the adoption of the

ordinance, Mr. McGrath said what you

Mr. Gregg thought all the laws of

Congress should fall instantly to the

Mr. Cheever said an immense chasm

Mr. Hayne-The Congress of the

United States is no longer our govern

ment. It will be for our Legislature to

stern facts and realities. We must pre-

Mr. Hayne thought sudden action in-

be continued and what not.

secure ourselves from storms.

The President.

mote in public the treason he has long

ed overflowing with abundance. Jacob

openly avows that he regards the call of

Mississippi as more imperative than his

of the United States keeps him in office

The Secretary of War, having prevented

the re-enforcement of Fort Moultrie sixty

days ago, when it would have excited no

attention, still persists in exposing the

handful of men there to sudden destruc-

tion by an overwhelming force, as if in

the hope that the shedding of their blood will unite all the Slave States in a war of

disunion. Gen Cass, the oldest and most

respected of the Democratic statesmen

Democratic party, revolts at this deliber-ate treason, and refuses any longer to be

With his resignation the last vestige of

dignity and of true patriotism seems to have left the Executive, and it would be

a relief to the country and would allevi-

ate Mr. Buchanan's own reputation in

the future, if he could now be proved to

It is proposed to repeal the present Personal Liberty Laws, and adopt the

implicated in such an administration.

had to be made in the laws. It is neces-

America, is hereby dissolved.

United States was ratified, and all acts

dinance :

And one in my desire.

The cannon became non tone to town. Our pulses are not less; Which children's voices blee

For He that flung the broad bine fold O'er mantling land and sea, One-third part of the sky unrolled

For the banner of the free. . The men are ripe of Saxon kind To build an equal state; To take the stature from the mind, And make of duty fate.

United States! the ages plead-Present and Past, in under-song-Go, put your creed into your deed, Nor speak with double tengue.

For sea and land don't understand, Nor skies, without a frown, See rights for which the one hand fights, By the other cloven down.

Be just at home: then reach beyond And make the broad Atlantic pond A ferry of the free.

And heachforth, there shall be no chais, Bave underneath the ses. The wires shall marmat through Sweet sengs of LIBERTY.

The waters wild below, And under, through the cable wave, Her Sery errands go.

For Ile that worketh high and wise, Nor pauseth in Mis plan, Will take the sun out of the skies. Ere freedom out of man.

Mr. Miles-We have to deal with The President's Hypocrisy Denounced. Many, strangely enough, felt something like indignation when it was announced

of our government affairs. Things must Not that humiliation and prayer are un- zines, arsenals, dockyards, and other purfor the present remain in statu quo or con-Mr. Chestnut-We must revivify such ing his duty by force or rescue made af- laws as are best to preserve us from ca- when a pilot has drifted upon dangers and provide a suitable compensation for which he has not the skill to foresee or the services of said agent.

Mr. Mazyk thought the present postal avoid, and, without making an effort to And be it further ordained. That the Mr. Calhoun-We have pulled the every courageous soul cries, Shame !-

ing with his own. Mr. Dunkin-If that ordinance is cient course was right; although he com-There is a rumor in town, apparently plains that "the wisest counsels of our shall commission all officers of State. best and purest men are entirely disre anan is insane! This is probably not for astonishment. More lamentable imcontributed to the disruption of the Republic : and if, as Mr. Cobb declared, he African slave trade ought to be effectually executed.

One in the suppression of the public; and if, as Mr. Cobb declared, he considered to the shall prove to be the last President of the leavenly Father." With the assumption Confederacy with this Common-like that of Mayor Wood in his wealth, and there form with them a Conhis own weakness or wickedness quite as thanksgiving proclamation—that the De- gress; and shall then and there propose man frailty and depravity.

But, whatever be the truth as regards Mr. Buchanan, the miserable collapse of his Administration cannot be disguised functionless piety, that this very fact is much of the ninth and tenth articles as or disputed. Howell Cobb, after secretly as much controlled and overruled by Direquire the "assent" and "consent" of conspiring against the Government of which it seems so inappropriate .- New ving the first sentence thereof. whose executive arm he was a member.

in and says P.,
"I have been studying hard to think South, more than we have already made. convention. And the General Assembly be justice, moderation, produce, but unand everything imaginable. We have table compensation for the expenses of granted all they have asked of us politically, and, as social compromises, we have sent them preachers to tar and feather-we have shipped them 'schoolmarms' to insult and even to imprison-we have -in fact I don't know what we could do for them, that we have not done, and

"But I have thought of one more concession I suppose we might make," says "And what is that?" anxiously de-

mands P. "You observed the item in this morning's paper, that they barreled up an Ab-olitionist and rolled him into the Miss-

issippi river down there the other day ?" "Yes-well ?" "Well, if that thing is to be continued, it will cost them considerable for cooperage. Don't you think we ought to make

Virginia Act, which is represented as The receipts in the South Carolina like a tin-kettle to a mangy cur's tail. by jury where the question of Freedom is concerned. Would that satisfy the South?

The receipts in the South Carolina concerned. Would that satisfy the South?

When the panic came in '57, we thought it A Loss, but now in '60 it turns up A Gain.—Vanity Fair.

The receipts in the South Carolina like a tin-kettle to a mangy cur's tail.

A paper published in Stockbridge, in his deportment, and you would say, a man of reflective habits, distinguished rather for strong common sense than for those higher qualities of mind which to bury an unbaptized child in England turns up A Gain.—Vanity Fair.

The receipts in the South Carolina like a tin-kettle to a mangy cur's tail.

A paper published in Stockbridge, in his deportment, and you would say, a man of reflective habits, distinguished rather for strong common sense than for those higher qualities of mind which command approbation.

The average axpenses have been as Hamlet voice set upon a sharp key. He is grave in his deportment, and you would say, a man of reflective habits, distinguished rather for strong common sense than for those higher qualities of mind which command approbation.

South Carolina Ordinance of Secession. An Ordinance to repeal an Ordinance passed in Convention on the 23d of May, 1788.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States was adopted in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, prowide for the common defeace, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings

of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; And whereas, It has ceased to effect any one of these objects, it is now the When the poor robin redbreast appre interest and duty of South Carolina to And the icicles hang at the coorrepeal the acts by which she entered into

Therefore, we, the people of the State of South Carolins, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance passed by us in convention, on the 23d of May, 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified : and also, all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the When the fishes from prison obtain a release said Constitution; and also, the words "and of the United States," contained in the fourth article of the Constitution of And the bridges are useful no me this State, and in the amendment thereto. ratified on the 6th day of December, 18 34; and also, all acts of the Congress of the United States, and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, made in conformity with and to carry out the said Centitution of the United States and of the amendments thereto, be and the same are hereby repealed

officers and citizens. And be it further ordained, That the Governor of this state do appoint an agent to negotiate with the Federal Government of the United States for the retrocession of all places in this State which have been heretofore ceded to the United that the President would proclaim a fast. States for the erection of forts, magasuited to any human circumstances; on poses, and for the rendition thereof; and the contrary, the more needful, when for the rendition of any other property mischance or misconduct-even our own to which this State is entitled, and the —has brought calamity upon us. But General Assembly of this State shall fix when a pilot has drifted upon dangers and provide a suitable compensation for do not know the man. On the 17th of am the huge Colossus that bestrides this

shall have power to sue the county in Mr. Mazyk thought the present postal which the violence or rescue was made, system a nuisance; he thought the pubweather them, points the ship ashore, in weather them, points the ship ashore, in second article of the Constitution of this vites wreck, throws up the helm, and State be, and it is hereby amended, by adthen falls to invoking the powers above, ding thereto a 14th section, as follows: temple down which has been built three God helps those who help themselves .- the power, by and with the consent and care for the result. Two years ago the self-esteem and vanity to run away with quarters of a century. We must clear There are no records of miracles on be- advice of the Senate, to make treaties and ments shall affect the preceeding articles; the rubbish away and construct another. half of the sluggard, though the diligent appoint embassadors and consuls, and all and Congress shall never have power to We are houseless and homeless, and must may always discern a divine hand work- other officers of this State, whose appointments are not herein otherwise pro We will not closely criticise the terms vided for, and which shall be established passed, things will go on in the Custom of the proclamation, which, if it had by law. And he shall have power to fill House and Post Office exactly as now, not seemed like an apology for imbecility, all vacancies that may happen during ful execution of the laws for the recovery until other arrangements are made by would have commanded a wide and spon- the recess of the Senate, by granting comtaneous respect. Although the President missions, which shall expire at the end assumes that his vascillating and ineffi of the next session. He shall receive embassadors and all public ministers, and

And be it further ordained, That the garded;" and although he bespeaks General Assembly of this State shall prayer, not that we may be endowed with forthwith elect two delegates, who, to wisdom and strength to know and defend gether with the delegation now commisthe right, but that we may "yield a just sioned to represent the people of this submission to the unforeseen exigencies State in the House of Representatives of with which we are no : surrounded;" yet the Congress of the United States, shall we can fully unite in the petition that "the go to Atlanta, in the Commonwealth of Omnipotent arm may save us from the Georgia, or to any other place in which awful effects of our own crime and follies they may be invited by the delegates of -our ingratitude and guilt toward our other States desiring to form a new Unnot adopt its faults-and by all means article, and the "style" therein mentionremember, when the inefficiency of our ed, wherever it afterward occurs, and the federal head suggests indignation for a 4th section of the sixth article, and so vine Providence as the circumstances to nine States, and the eleventh article, sa-

And be it further ordained. That if the said Congress shall decline the said prop-Concession .- P. and W. met on osition, the said delegates shall be, and Main street the other day, just after a they are hereby authorized, to agree upfresh batch of "Crisis" news had come on any other form of Provisional Gov-"I have been studying hard to think said Congress shall unite; the same to what consessions we can make to the submitted to the ratification of this house surrender of principle. Let there for his friends in that quarter. the delegates from this Commonwealth.

General Assembly of this Common-wealth shall forthwith enact all such laws, and take all such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect this ordisance, and secure the welfare and safety of the Commonwealth of South Care-

A HARD HIT AT SOUTH CAROLINA .-

The Louisville Democrat says : have any sympathy with South Carolina. He papers assert that Kentucky can hardly be considered a slave State. Her legislature forbide a Kentuckian from goexhibits for Kentucky and the border States contempt and derision. We trust again. that Kentucky will be equally indifferent one more concession, just for the cake of to her. Let us strive to get her rights in fraternal peace, and—furish them the Union. If she fails, let her act independently, and not be dragged after Bouth Carolina through mud and mire,

SHOW BLOCKED

Now Winter has come, with its cold, chilling breath

And the streams are beginning to freeze. When wanton young lads o'er the rivers can slide And Flora attends us no more— When in plenty yes sit by a good fire-eide-Then's the time to remember the poor.

When the cold feathered maw shall in pleate And whiten the prospect around— When the keen cutting winds from the no

Hard chilling and freezing the ground-When the poor robin redbreast appreaches your cet,

When in health you enjoy everything that is good— Can you gramble to think of the poor?

When the lips and the fingers are starting with blood-When the hills and the dales are all covered with whith

And the rivers congeal to the shore-When the bright twinkling starshall proclaim a cold nigh Sure you ought to remember the poor.

When a thaw shall easue, and the waters increase,

When in danger the travellers go-When with friends you enjoy everything that is good-

Stand Firm-Be True.

We feel indignant, sometimes, when we hear timid Republicans counseling an that he dare speak with so much selfabandonment, in part, of Republican sufficient effrontery? Is he the whole ground. We are asking for nothing State of Mississippi; is all its valor, and that is not clearly right. We have done are all its men embodied in his single to, be and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated, abolished and made null and nothing wrong—we have nothing to arm, that he can pluck up nations by the world and not hinding upon this State its apologize for—nothing to take back, as roots, and plant them where he will? a party. We have fought a hard battle Can vanity and egotism, and self-laudashall we now call back the routed, flying "I" will come at your bidding. "I" enemy, and basely surrender all that we will pluck the star of Mississippi from have gained? Never! Let us stand the National Flag. "I" will firm as the eternal hills upon the Repub- upon a banner of its own. "I" will plant lican Platform, and "turn this govern- it upon the crest of battle. "I" will ment back into the channel in which the draw around "Mg" the nucleus of Misframers of the Constitution originally sissippi's best and bravest. "I" will counseling Mr. Lincoln to take into his death! Such are some of the wonderful cabinet two or three gentlemen who do things which "I, me, and myself," alias

and conducted by, its own undoubted able member of the United States S friends-those whose hands are free, a good officer, a prudent and brave sol-Section 14.—The Governor shall have whose hearts are in the work—who do dier; but when he allows his rampant Republicans of the nation mustered over thirteen hundred thousand strong. We did this under the single impulse of resistance to a common danger, with every external circumstance against us. Of strange, discordant, and even hostile ele- has not yet sunk so low that she has to ments, we gathered from the four winds, rely alone on the right arm of Col. Daand formed and fought the battle through, vis to assert and maintain her rights under the constant, hot fire of a disciplin- when violated. She has many a son as ed, proud and pampered enemy. Did capable as he to defend her in the conneil we brave all then to falter now?—now, hall, and strike for her on "the perilous when that enemy is wavering, dissevered edge of battle," who would be ashamed and beligerent? The result is not doubt- to exhibit any boastful rhodomontade of ful. We shall not fail-ip we stand what he expected or intended to do. ring, we shall not fail. Wise counsels

The victory has come—brilliant, glo-rious, overwhelming. Mr. Lincoln, him-self, led the triumphant host. The peo-to the overthrow of the Government of have entrusted their cause to him, know- their fathers. But we understand it is ing "his hands to be free"-his "heart a staple commodity; part and parcel of in the work," and that he does "care for the accustomed speech; made repeatedly, the result." Will he entrust it now, conned carefully, delivered majestically; think you, to these who are not "its own and being the only paragraph published undoubted friends ?" Will he call out of his set speech of two hours, and around him a hostile cabinet, and reward being published as "Col. Davis's Posiwith office and honor the very men whom the people have repudiated? We do not speak as one clothed with authority, but we are satisfied that he will do no anch thing. Abraham Lincoln never be-trayed a trust—never violated a promise sor to the utterance of the most inflated when a free and mighty people have crowned him with the highest honor of earth, we do not think he will begin that this picture, and then on this."-The work. He will carry out the policy of Boston Transcript compares Mr. Buchanthe Republican party—and the two millions of freemen composing that party should rally around him—cheer and sustain him. Let there be no wavering, no called to take leave. On retireing, he in the language of Mr. Lincoln, to "turn he delegates from this Commonwealth, this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it." Let us do it .- Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

> The Washington correspondent of the can reach." Philadelphia American says of the safety of the Tressury:

Mr. Cobb's patent is considered safe then Hobbs' great lock. How history will embalm the illustrious names of Hobbs and Coob! It is supposed that

THE VICE-PRESIDENT BLECT.—A gen-tleman with a large frame, inclined to portliness, with a carrelative discussion of the streets, or something of the kind, in order that they may make a little money to buy bread for their families." portliness, with a complextion dingy an Corwin's, and thin iron-grey hair. His features are heavy but regular, and his sister States should say to her as Hamlet

The Position of Col. Davis.

WHOLE NUMBER, 183.

"In his speech here the other evening, Col. Davis uttered the following glorious

"If Mississippi, in her sovereign ca-pacity, decides to submit to the rule of an arrogant and sectional North, then I will sit me down as one upon whose brow the brand of infamy and degradation has been written, and bear my portion of the bitter trial. But if, on the other hand, Mississippi decides to resist the hands that would tarnish the bright star which represents her on the national flag, then I will come at your bidding, whether by day or by night, and pluck that star from the galaxy, and place it upon a banner of its own. I will plant it upon the crest of battle, and gathering around me the nucleus of Mississippi's best and bravest, will welcome the invader to the harvest of death; and future generations will point to a small hillock upon our border, which will tell the reception which the invader met upon our soil."

How any free born Mississippian can

read the above inflated specimen of egotism and bombast, without feeling contempt for its author, or a total loss of self-respect, we cannot imagine. Who is Col. Davis, that speaks of "plucking a star" from the National galaxy, and placing it upon a "banner of its own ?" Who made him a King or an Autocrat, -we have come out of it victorious, and tion and assumption possibly go further? placed it." Some there are who are welcome the invader to the harvest of June, 1858, in a speech delivered in this narrow globe, and as for the rest of the "Our cause, then, must be entrusted to, tween my legs. Col. Davis is a respect-

We should have been inclined to let may accelerate, or mistakes delay it, but, this piece of vain-glorying pass into the sooner or later, the victory is sure to contempt it deserves, had it been the mere effusion of a fervid imagination. -never deceived a friend-and now, self-laudation. - Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig.

BUCHANAN AND JACKSON .- " Look on

"please give my compliments to my friends in your State, and say to them that if a single drop of blood be shed there in opposition to the laws of the United States, I will hang the first man I can lay my hands on engaged in such treasonable conduct, upon the first tree I

STARVATION IN ATLANTA .-- The Atlanta Locomotive of Saturday says :

"Never before have there been as many laborers thrown out of employment in We do not see how Kentucians can ave any sympathy with South Carolina. It is supposed that our late Secretary has designe on the exchange assert that Kentucky can ardly be considered a slave State. Her against the supposed that with his slaves into her border. She thibits for Kentucky and the border tates contempt and derision. We trust again.

Atlants as at this time. Most of the carpenters are idle, (the improvements having all been discontinued,) and many of them have large families depending upon them for bread, and they can get no work. There is, indeed, a great deal of suffering among the laboring classes in our midst, and we think something should be done for them, such as work-Atlanta as at this time. Most of the